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MR. CARLISLE is not having a walk-over with the senatorship in the Kentucky Legislature, but yet he may secure the prize.

SENATOR QUAY is not making any fuss about the outrageous charges recently published concerning him, but he will sue the New York World for libel. Mr. Quay is best known as a man of action.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean calls the attention of several aspirants for the second place on the Cleveland ticket in 1892, including our ex-Governor Gray, to the fact that Mr. Cleveland, when at Washington, expressed a preference for Governor Campbell as a running mate.

Oy being told by an American that Europe could manufacture cheaper in many lines because labor was from 50 to 75 per cent. less there than here, Mr. Gladstone remarked, "But you can have cheaper labor." "Yes," was the reply, "but we do not want it." And he was right.

THE adjustment of the Behring sea controversy, now nearly completed, will be an additional triumph for the foreign policy of this administration. No previous administration in the country's history has accomplished as much in the same length of time with as little noise and parade.

DEMOCRATIC papers are boasting that Richard Vaux, their candidate for Congress in the late Mr. Randall's district, is a Democrat from away back. Yes, he was old enough to be conspicuous as a bitter copperhead during the war. The Democratic party never forgets that kind of loyalty.

THE government seems to have a valuable acquisition in the new torpedo-boat Cushing. It is now ascertained that she is the fastest boat in the world, capable of covering twenty-eight miles in a single hour, or twenty-five miles an hour for any distance. This is almost as fast as an ordinary express train.

THE United States Circuit Court in New York has declared that the law forbidding the landing of contract laborers is constitutional. The question was raised over the order of the collector of New York sending back four Italians. The court held that it was entirely within the constitutional power of Congress to place restrictions upon immigration.

THE new Democratic Council of Tipton has repealed the \$250 saloon license law passed by the last Council. Among those who voted for the repeal was Calamity Jim Fippen, who has been furnishing the Democratic press with lying statements concerning farm mortgages in Tipton county. The good people of the county ought to make up a purse and hire him to emigrate.

IF, as now seems probable, the seat of Congressman Breckinridge, of Arkansas, shall be declared vacant, it will be not only a proper and righteous proceeding, but a scathing rebuke to the man who had not the honesty and manliness to refuse to take his seat after the murder of his opponent. Had he been so sure of his election as he claims, he would not have feared the result of a second test of his popularity at the polls.

THE Sentinel failed to print the statement that Gen. Ben Butler had undertaken the job of securing the release of the Chicago Anarchists now confined in the Joliet penitentiary. The Sentinel not long since declared that these men and those who were hanged "were the victims of the most flagrant judicial outrage in the annals of this Republic," and it should certainly extend a helping hand to Butler in his effort to secure freedom for Fielden, Schwab and Neebe.

THE fact that the Louisiana Lottery Company has offered the State Legislature \$1,000,000 a year for twenty-five years for an extension of its charter shows what an enormous business it is doing. It also furnishes an approximate idea of the wide-spread and far-reaching corruption it is systematically working among avaricious and gullible people, young and old. Congress will subject itself to severe censure if it adjourns without enacting a law to exclude the lottery from the use of the mails.

So far as appears, there is no politics in the conduct of the Mayor and marshal of Cedar Keys, Fla., beyond the fact that both are Democratic desperadoes; that the Mayor was an officer-holder under the last administration; that the present reign of terror is the result of an attempt on his part to have

revenge for his removal from office, and that the Governor of Florida is afraid to interfere because Cedar Keys is in a section where strong Democratic majorities are rolled up. This is all the politics there is in it. Otherwise it is simply an outbreak of Southern barbarism. Perhaps some persons of extraordinary acumen can discover a difference between Southern barbarism and Southern Democracy.

MR. BUTTERWORTH ON PROTECTION.

Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, is an able man, but his speech on the tariff question was fallacious, and, therefore, weak. It savored too much of an attempt to support both sides of the question, and abler men than Mr. Butterworth have failed in attempts to do that. The man has not yet been born who can successfully ride two horses going in opposite directions. Mr. Butterworth declared himself a protectionist, and that he "never doubted that the protective system was wise, humane and beneficent, and had scattered blessings on the land from shore to shore."

The greatest desire of his heart, he said, was to pass a bill reflecting in the highest degree the protective system. Then he proceeded to criticize the McKinley bill because it protected too much, because it would create inequalities among American manufacturers, and because it tended to prohibit foreign imports. These are the very objections made by free-traders. They have been made against every protective tariff bill ever framed, and will continue to be made against all such bills in the future. They are the proper arguments for free trade, but they are out of place in the mouth of one who avows himself a firm believer in the benefits of protection. No tariff bill has ever been ideally perfect, and Mr. Butterworth, though comparatively a young man, will not live long enough to see such a bill. In a country so vast as ours, with a population of 65,000,000 and such varied interests, no tariff law of general application can be expected to be free from inequalities or to work absolute justice to every section and every interest. The point to be aimed at is the greatest good of the greatest number, and it has been demonstrated that for this country and under present conditions this is secured by protection.

It was unworthy of so bright a man as Mr. Butterworth to use the hackneyed free-trade argument that "the fathers of the Republic provided that as between the States there should be no restriction of commerce." Of course they did, and the same fathers of the Republic indorsed the protective policy as against foreign countries, and enacted a tariff bill in the first Congress held under the Constitution. Free trade between different parts of the same country is desirable and necessary, but that furnishes no argument in favor of free trade with foreign countries, where the social and economic conditions are entirely different, and the average rate of wages less than one-half of that paid here. Mr. Butterworth might as well recognize the fact that the object of protection is to protect, and that in framing a protective tariff bill it was not Mr. McKinley's purpose to favor free trade.

TOO LATE TO HEDGE.

It is too late a day, and the Boston Herald is not sufficiently potent, and Representative Andrew, of Boston, is not enough of a factor in the party to insist that the Democratic party is not a free-trade party. That pretense was effective in 1884, when the party went to the country on an equivocal platform, which Mr. Randall declared to be in favor of protection and Mr. Cleveland and his friends declared to be hostile to it. But Mr. Cleveland's messages and the debate on the Mills bill disclosed the fact that the Democratic party leaders are hostile to protection and are in favor of free trade. The St. Louis convention took a more open stand in favor of free trade, and during the campaign its leading speakers declared for the dogma of free trade. In the West the Democratic party is the party of free trade. A few months ago, in this city, the editor of Mr. Voorhees's home organ took occasion to declare, in effect, that he and his associates meant free trade, and it was better to state the fact boldly. In the House, last Monday, in committee of the whole, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered a general amendment to the pending bill, to the effect that all foreign merchandise exchanged for the products of the farm should be admitted free of duty. This is an unadulterated free-trade proposition, one for which none but free traders would vote. It was defeated by a vote of 73 yeas to 93 nays, showing that the Democrats in the House, as a whole, are, like Messrs. Carlisle and Mills, free traders. Instances like the above, and extracts from Democratic papers in all parts of the country, could be given by the score to prove that the Democratic party is the party of free trade. It is so understood all over the country and in Great Britain. The Cobden Club so understands it, and calls it the free-trade rather than the Democratic party. The only recent dissent comes from the Boston Herald, a mugwump paper, and from young Mr. Andrew, who mildly represents one of the Boston districts in the House. He declares, in effect, that it is the party of free raw materials for the East and of duties on all that New England sells. To that extent he is a tariff reformer, and in no sense is he a Democrat, except that, like the very select mugwump element in Boston, he worships Mr. Cleveland because he is hostile to silver coinage and pensions.

There is no middle ground—no tariff position—half protective and half free trade. It is protection or free trade. The Mills bill was apologized for by its authors because it was not a free-trade measure, but a beginning in changing the policy of the country from protection to free trade. Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, a man of brains and a Democrat in a Democratic State, is better qualified to speak for the beliefs and purposes of the Democratic party than are hybrids in a Re-

publican State who are fresh in the State, rightly understood and followed, is as good a business as any other. These people who talk about hard times and low prices for farm products have had no such experience as we old farmers did. Why, I can remember when I hauled wheat from here to Madison, and sold it for 62 1/2 cents a bushel, and then paid 75 cents a bushel for salt to haul back. This morning I bought a barrel of salt for 95 cents. In the days I speak of farm products brought beggarly prices, and everything the farmer used was very high. Times have improved wonderfully since then, and farmers have shared in the general prosperity."

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This from the hypocritical, holier-than-thou New York Post:

We think nothing in connection with the present administration has done so much to shock and disgust the religious professions of Mr. John Wanamaker.

The Post is wrong. Nothing has done so much to shock and disgust the public as the unwarranted and outrageous criticisms of the mugwump press upon Mr. Wanamaker's religious life. The Post-master-general was a church member and a Christian before he entered public life, and since then has conducted himself as an unassuming Christian should. The Post professes great indignation over personal allusions to its revered Cleveland, but no comments have been made upon Cleveland that can compare in indecency with the attacks upon Wanamaker. A public that will look with indifference upon the liberty of speech common in political warfare is quick to resent any assault upon religion, and the comments of the mugwumps have been nothing less.

One of the assertions which free traders have been making with great industry of late is that American farm machinery is sold at a lower price in Europe than to our own farmers. The statement was repeated in the House on Monday, whereupon Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, said that he had personally investigated the matter abroad and found that the farming machinery sold abroad as American was not manufactured in this country, but was an inferior grade of goods, made in Europe, and sold under the names of well-known American manufacturers. Nevertheless the lie will be made to do duty as fact during the campaign.

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THE NOISE OF THE ENEMY.

The Democrats and their assistants all along the line are engaged in a fusillade upon the Republican party. Particularly noisy is the attack of those papers which, while they are always Democratic in campaigns and use their influence against the Republicans, loudly claim to be independent. There was a time in the history of the Republican party when this hostility was feared, and when it led to timid and irresolute action. During the war, when the hostility of a great independent paper was a positive danger, Mr. Lincoln used his personal influence to modify its expressions, and was successful. But now such attacks and such hostility are not feared by Republicans of experience, but are a matter of supreme indifference. Just now these bitter attacks are cause rather for congratulation on the part of Republicans than for lamentation, because they are sure indications that the Republican Congress is putting a definite policy into the form of law—a policy to which the anti-Republican papers, no matter what their names or professions, are hostile. They would have been delighted to have seen the House with the slender Republican majority hampered with rules which would prevent legislation. They are displeased because men who held seats when the House was organized, to which they were not elected, have been ousted. As free traders and the organs of foreign importers in New York city, the mugwump papers have assailed the administrative customs bill, which has become a law. As free traders they are attacking the McKinley bill and misrepresenting its provisions. They are hostile to any liberal pension legislation, because it will interfere with their free-trade programme for years. They go into convulsions over the prospect of a law designed to insure fair elections for Representatives to Congress because it is a blow at future Democratic ascendancy. If the Republicans in Congress were doing nothing we should hear little of this vigorous protest, but, instead, there would be ridicule and declarations to the effect that the Republican party in Congress is proving its incompetency by a do-nothing policy. We hail this general assault, this fusillade of misrepresentation and abuse as the best evidence that the Republican party in Congress is going to carry out its pledges by progressive legislation—that it is alive and is an aggressive power.

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A DEMOCRATIC exchange says of Richard Vaux, the man nominated to succeed Randall, that he is an "old-fashioned, iron-bound Democrat," and then predicts that he will do wonders in the way of promoting tariff reform. As an iron-bound Democrat is the sort of man who wants tariff reform, otherwise free trade, and who could by no possibility accept new and progressive ideas, it is very likely that Mr. Vaux meets all expectations in the way of trying to secure free trade, even though his efforts fail of success.

THE NOISE OF THE ENEMY.

The Democrats and their assistants all along the line are engaged in a fusillade upon the Republican party. Particularly noisy is the attack of those papers which, while they are always Democratic in campaigns and use their influence against the Republicans, loudly claim to be independent. There was a time in the history of the Republican party when this hostility was feared, and when it led to timid and irresolute action. During the war, when the hostility of a great independent paper was a positive danger, Mr. Lincoln used his personal influence to modify its expressions, and was successful. But now such attacks and such hostility are not feared by Republicans of experience, but are a matter of supreme indifference. Just now these bitter attacks are cause rather for congratulation on the part of Republicans than for lamentation, because they are sure indications that the Republican Congress is putting a definite policy into the form of law—a policy to which the anti-Republican papers, no matter what their names or professions, are hostile. They would have been delighted to have seen the House with the slender Republican majority hampered with rules which would prevent legislation. They are displeased because men who held seats when the House was organized, to which they were not elected, have been ousted. As free traders and the organs of foreign importers in New York city, the mugwump papers have assailed the administrative customs bill, which has become a law. As free traders they are attacking the McKinley bill and misrepresenting its provisions. They are hostile to any liberal pension legislation, because it will interfere with their free-trade programme for years. They go into convulsions over the prospect of a law designed to insure fair elections for Representatives to Congress because it is a blow at future Democratic ascendancy. If the Republicans in Congress were doing nothing we should hear little of this vigorous protest, but, instead, there would be ridicule and declarations to the effect that the Republican party in Congress is proving its incompetency by a do-nothing policy. We hail this general assault, this fusillade of misrepresentation and abuse as the best evidence that the Republican party in Congress is going to carry out its pledges by progressive legislation—that it is alive and is an aggressive power.

"ARE you one of those who believe that farming in Indiana does not pay, and that farmers are all on the road to the poor-house?" The question was put yesterday to Mr. Fielding Beeler, one of the oldest farmers in Marion county. "No, sir, I am not," was the prompt

reply: "I believe that farming in this State, rightly understood and followed, is as good a business as any other. These people who talk about hard times and low prices for farm products have had no such experience as we old farmers did. Why, I can remember when I hauled wheat from here to Madison, and sold it for 62 1/2 cents a bushel, and then paid 75 cents a bushel for salt to haul back. This morning I bought a barrel of salt for 95 cents. In the days I speak of farm products brought beggarly prices, and everything the farmer used was very high. Times have improved wonderfully since then, and farmers have shared in the general prosperity."

A local organ of free trade stated a few days ago that Madison had been killed by protection. Madison is not dead by any means, but the development of a railroad system, largely due to protection, has changed the channels of trade, and made Madison comparatively less important than it formerly was. But how would the people of central Indiana like to go back to the good old times referred to by Mr. Beeler, when Marion county farmers waggoned wheat to Madison to sell it at 62 1/2 cents a bushel and paid 75 cents a bushel for salt?

This from the hypocritical, holier-than-thou New York Post:

We think nothing in connection with the present administration has done so much to shock and disgust the religious professions of Mr. John Wanamaker.

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